Amendments to the Claims

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1	1.	(Curre	ently Amended) Method for measuring the binding of analyte molecules to
2		probe	molecules, the method comprising the following steps:
3		(a)	providing a circuit surface with having electronic circuits, a contact spot
4			and a metal counterelectrode thereon,
5		(b)	providing areas with covalently bound immobilizing probe molecules,
6			located in spatial proximity to the electronic circuits,
7		<u>(c)</u>	binding to the analyte molecules nanoparticles, each nanoparticle having
8			a metal surface,
9		(e <u>d</u>)	binding placing the analyte molecules to in the vicinity of the probe
0			molecules in order to facilitate binding of the analyte molecules to the
1			probe molecules, and, together with the analyte molecules, electrically
2			conductive nanoparticles, and
3		(d)	making the circuits of the circuit surface electrically reading the presence
4			of the nanoparticles and thereby detecting the binding of the analyte
5			molecules
6		<u>(e)</u>	introducing an electrolyte adjacent the circuit surface and establishing an
7			$\underline{\text{electrical contact between the metal surfaces on the nanoparticles and the}}$
8			contact spot to create a galvanic element including the contact spot and
9			the counterelectrode, and
0		<u>(f)</u>	measuring an electrical property generated by the galvanic element in the
1			$\underline{\text{electronic circuits of the circuit surface, thereby enabling the binding of the}}$
2			analyte molecules to the probe molecules to be measured.

2.-3. (Canceled).

- 4. (Currently Amended) Method according to Claim 1, wherein the probe molecules
 are bound to areas of immobilized on the circuit surface in spatial proximity to the
- 3 electronic circuits.
- 1 5. (Currently Amended) Method according to Claim 1, wherein the probe molecules
- 2 are bound to areas immobilized in spatial proximity to the electronic circuits, the
- 3 areas located on the surface of on a countersurface, positioned opposite the
- 4 circuit surface.
- 1 6. (Currently Amended) Method according to Claim 1, wherein the probe molecules
- are covalently bound to the surface <u>immobilized by covalent binding</u> and, in step
- 3 (ed), the analyte molecules are bind by affinity bound to the probe molecules.
- (Currently Amended) Method according to Claim 1, wherein the nanoparticles are
 already bound to the analyte molecules before step (d).
- 1 8. (Currently Amended) Method according to Claim 1, wherein in a first part of step
- 2 (c), analyte molecules are bound to surface bound probe molecules and in a
- 3 second part of step (c), the nanoparticles with adhesion molecules fixed to them
- are attached bound to the bound analyte molecules after step (d).
 - 9.-10. (Canceled).
- 1 11. (Currently Amended) Method according to Claim 40 1, wherein the electrical
- 2 contact between <u>the</u> nanoparticles and <u>the</u> contact spot is <u>made</u> <u>established</u> by
- 3 electrically conductive molecules.
- (Original) Method according to Claim 11, wherein the electrically conductive
 molecules are compounds of the polyene class.

- (Currently Amended) Method according to Claim 9 1, wherein the contact
 between the nanoparticles and the contact spot is made established by the
 nanoparticles touching the contact spot.
- 1 14. (Currently Amended) Method according to Claim 13, wherein analyte molecules
 2 and with nanoparticles bound thereto are bound to probe molecules leasted
 3 immobilized on an insulating surface opposite the circuit surface, and the contact
 4 of the nanoparticles with the contact spets spot is made established by pressing
 5 moving the insulating surface with and the bound nanoparticles enterthe centact
 6 spots of towards the circuit surface so that the nanoparticles touch the contact
 7 spot.
- 1 15. (Currently Amended) Method according to Claim 13, wherein analyte molecules
 and having magnetizable nanoparticles bound thereto are bound to probe
 molecules leested immobilized on a surface opposite the circuit surface; the
 linkages between nanoparticles and analyte molecules or the linkages between
 the analyte molecules and the probe molecules are broken; and the contact of
 the now no longer immobilized nanoparticles with the contact epotes spot of the
 circuit surface is made by an external magnetic field acting on the nanoparticles.
- 1 16. (Currently Amended) Method according to Claim 13, wherein analyte molecules
 2 and having magnetizable nanoparticles bound thereto are bound to probe
 3 molecules leeated immobilized on the contact spets spot of the circuit surface,
 4 and the electrical contact of the nanoparticles with the contact spets spot is made
 5 established by the effect of an external magnetic field or by mechanical pressure
 6 of a countersurface on the nanoparticles.
- (Original) Method according to Claim 13, wherein the circuit surface or the
 surface of the nanoparticles is loaded with electrically conductive protrusions.

- 1 18. (Currently Amended) Method according to Claim 1, wherein DNA oligomers are
 used as probe molecules, the analyte molecules are amplified in a previous prior
 to step (d) by polymerase chain reactions (PCR) using a biotinylated primer, and
 the nanoparticles are bound coated with streptavidin, enabling binding of the
 nanoparticles to the biotin groups of the analyte molecules by being coated with
 a biotin-streptavidin binding pair.
- 19. (Currently Amended) Method according to Claim 18, wherein the analyte molecules are amplified prior to step (d) by polymerase chain reactions (PCR)

 using a primer, and the nanoparticles are coated with a substance that binds to molecules in the primer, enabling binding of the nanoparticles to the analyte molecules so that instead of the biotin-streptavidin binding pair another binding pair is used.